group comprising functionalized dextrans, styrene polymers, polyethylene, polyanions and polycations.

26. An MRI agent according to claim 25 wherein said polycation is polylysine.

27. An MRI agent according to claim 1, 2, or 3 wherein said polymer comprises a plurality of said MRI agents.

28. A method of magnetic resonance imaging of a cell, tissue or patient comprising administering an MRI agent according to claim 1, 2, or 3 to a cell, tissue or patient and rendering a magnetic resonance image of said cell, tissue or patient.

REMARKS

Claims 1-11 have been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claims 12-28 are newly added. Support for new claims 12-14 is found in Figures 10H and I, and in the specification at page 6, line 28 through page 7, line 10, and at page 33, line 12 through page 34, line 29. Support for new claims 15 and 16 is found in the specification at page 10, lines 15-22. Support for new claims 17-21 is found in the specification at page 23, lines 6-26. Support for new claims 22-24 is found in the specification at 18, lines 4-29. Support for new claims 25-27 is found at page 33, line 12 through page 34, line 29. Support for new claim 28 is found in original claim 11.

These amendments are made in adherence with 37 C.F.R. § 1.821-1.825. This amendment is accompanied by a floppy disc containing the above named sequence,

SEQUENCE ID NUMBERS 1-17, in computer readable form, and a paper copy of the sequence information. The computer readable sequence listing was prepared through use of the software program "Patent-In" provided by the PTO. The information contained in the computer readable disk is identical to that of the paper copy. This amendment contains no new matter. Applicant submits that this amendment, the accompanying computer readable sequence listing, and the paper copy thereof serve to place this application in a condition of adherence to the rules 37 C.F.R. § 1.821-1.825.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification by the current amendments. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made."

Please direct any calls in connection with this application to the undersigned at (415) 781-1989.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The paragraph starting on page 18, line 26, has been amended as follows:

– Preferred target substance/peptide blocking moiety pairs include, but are not limited to, cat B and GGGF (SEQ ID NO: 1); cat B and GFQGVQFAGF (SEQ ID NO: 2); cat B and GFGSVGFAGF (SEQ ID NO: 3); cat B and GLVGGAGAGF (SEQ ID NO: 4); cat B and GGFLGLGAGF (SEQ ID NO: 5); cat D and GFGSTFFAGF (SEQ ID NO: 6); caspase-3 and DEVD (SEQ ID NO: 7); MMP-7 and PELR (SEQ ID NO: 8); MMP-7 and PLGLAR (SEQ ID NO: 9); MMP-7 and PGLWA-(D-arg) (SEQ ID NO: 10); MMP-7 and PMALWMR (SEQ ID NO: 11); and MMP-7 and PMGLRA (SEQ ID NO: 12). –

The paragraph starting on page 40, line 3, has been amended as follows:

––In a preferred embodiment, the targeting moiety is a nuclear localization signal (NLS). NLSs are generally short, positively charged (basic) domains that serve to direct the moiety to which they are attached to the cell's nucleus. Numerous NLS amino acid sequences have been reported including single basic NLS's such as that of the SV40 (monkey virus) large T Antigen (Pro Lys Lys Lys Arg Lys Val, SEQ ID NO: 13), Kalderon (1984), et al., Cell, 39:499-509; the human retinoic acid receptor-ß nuclear localization signal (ARRRRP, SEQ ID NO: 14); NFκB p50 (EEVQRKRQKL, SEQ ID NO: 15; Ghosh et al., Cell 62:1019 (1990); NFκB p65 (EEKRKRTYE, SEQ ID NO: 16; Nolan et al., Cell 64:961 (1991); and others (see for example Boulikas, J. Cell. Biochem. 55(1):32-58 (1994), hereby incorporated by reference) and double basic NLS's exemplified by that of the Xenopus (African clawed toad) protein, nucleoplasmin (Ala Val Lys Arg Pro Ala Ala Thr Lys Lys Ala Gly Gln Ala Lys Lys Lys Lys Leu Asp, SEQ ID NO: 17), Dingwall, et al., Cell, 30:449-458, 1982 and Dingwall, et al., J. Cell Biol., 107:641-849; 1988). Numerous localization studies have demonstrated that NLSs incorporated in synthetic peptides or grafted onto reporter proteins not normally targeted to the cell nucleus cause these peptides and reporter proteins to be concentrated in the nucleus. See, for example, Dingwall, and Laskey, Ann, Rev. Cell Biol., 2:367-390, 1986; Bonnerot, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 84:6795-6799, 1987; Galileo, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87:458-462, 1990.–

On page 53, immediately preceding the claims, the enclosed text entitled "SEQUENCE LISTING" was inserted into the text.

In the Claims

Claims 1-11 have been cancelled.